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Security Council

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Note verbale dated 16 April 2001 from the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Angola to the United Nations in its capacity as President of the African Countries Using Portuguese as an Official Language (PALOP) presents its compliments to the President of the Security Council and has the honour to transmit the final communiqué of the PALOP Summit, dated 10 April 2001, annexed hereto, and to request that this document be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

01-33604 (E) 180401

Annex to the note verbale dated 16 April 2001 from the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Final communiqué of the PALOP Summit

1. Under the Presidency of the Head of State of the Republic of Angola, His Excellency Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the XI Summit of the Heads of State of the Republic of Angola, the Republic of Cape Verde, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe took place in Luanda, Angola on 10 April 2001.

2. His Excellency Jose Eduardo dos Santos, President of the Republic of Angola, welcomed the illustrious guests and expressed pleasure, in the name of the people of Angola, over the presence of such distinguished personages joined by common history and culture.

3. The President of the Republic of Angola expressed his desire that the XI Summit of Portuguese Language African Countries (PALOP) might be a privileged occasion for the subjective analysis of the realities of each country in light of the current international context, and that it realistically outlines primary directions for future cooperation.

4. The Heads of State proceeded to take stock of the Program of Action of the X Summit, having verified that, despite efforts undertaken, the activities programmed were not fully accomplished. This was the result, fundamentally, of significant internal political transformations that took place in the respective countries.

5. The Heads of State then undertook a detailed analysis of the evolution of existing political, economic and social situations in each country.

6. Regarding the situation in the Republic of Angola, the Heads of State noted with pleasure efforts that the Angolan Government had undertaken to achieve peace and stability in the country. These efforts were consolidated, among other measures, by the approval of the Amnesty Law and the creation of the Peace and National Reconciliation Fund.

7. The Heads of State expressed contentment with the civil and organized manner in which the people of the Republic of Cape Verde had carried out another election cycle. They congratulated His Excellency President Pedro Verona Rodrigues Pires on his election victory.

8. The Heads of State noted with concern the economic situation that prevails in Guinea-Bissau and encouraged the Government to continue its efforts. They urged the international community to honor obligations assumed during the May 1999 Round Table in Geneva that were aimed at consolidating democratic processes and stabilizing the political, economic and social life of the country.

9. The Heads of State took note of the catastrophic situation caused by flooding in the Republic of Mozambique. They expressed their solidarity with the Mozambican people and Government and called for the international community to strengthen its emergency and humanitarian assistance for affected citizens.

10. Regarding the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, the Heads of State took note of the evolution of the political, economic and social situation and encouraged the Government to continue with efforts conducive to the development of the country.

11. Following an analysis of the political, economic and social situation in each country, the Heads of State congratulated each member on the progress made. They considered that cooperation among PALOP countries should continue to be a factor in strengthening ties of friendship, harmony and solidarity.

12. The Heads of State, in analyzing the state of relations among PALOP countries, stressed the importance and the necessity of bringing greater dynamism to the

politico-diplomatic consensus being created at the center of the group. Basically, this should be accomplished through activism at the international level in light of new challenges and opportunities that might present themselves. In this context, they decided to support the candidacy of Angola for a non-permanent member seat on the United Nations Security Council in 2003-2004.

13. The Heads of State decided to increase exchange in areas of education and training within the PALOP countries.

14. The Heads of State decided to promote cooperation in the health sector, establishing feasible programs configured to permit the exchange of experiences and technical capabilities existent in each country.

15. The Heads of State decided to stimulate the promotion of initiatives in the area of investment between economic operators in PALOP countries.

16. The Heads of State emphasized the necessity of dedicating particular attention to the development of youth through the support of specific projects.

17. The Heads of State analyzed and approved the balance of cooperation between PALOP countries and the European Union, provided guidance to national planners and listed projects most suited to realities in PALOP countries.

18. The Heads of State stressed the necessity of creating common historical archives for PALOP countries that would preserve all historical and political memory of the struggle against the colonization of respective peoples and of individuals that most courageously defended their political dignity and cultural identity.

19. The Heads of State decided to join forces in contributing to the rehabilitation and preservation of the Tarrafal Museum in Cape Verde.

20. Regarding cooperation among PALOP countries and the Community of Portuguese Language Countries, the Heads of State praised the complimentary character of

their actions, as well as the contribution of each of the organizations to a mutual understanding among the peoples of the respective countries regarding the projection and the spreading of the Portuguese language.

21. The Heads of State analyzed the international political situation, with particular relevance to the African continent, and expressed their profound concern over the persistence of inter and intra-state conflicts.

22. The Heads of State emphasized the particular responsibility of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security as a guarantee for improvements in relations between peoples and nations, for respect of the sovereignty of each and for international law.

23. Concerning the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Heads of State vehemently condemned the assassination of President Laurent Desire Kabila and expressed their solidarity with the Government and the people of that neighbor country. On the other hand, they encouraged the parties involved in the conflict in the DRC to continue efforts designed to pacify and stabilize the country. They praised the beginning of the implementation of the Lusaka Agreement and the deployment of U.N. military observers. They called for the international community to lend humanitarian assistance to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

24. The Heads of State were pleased about the encouraging prospects resulting from the cessation of hostilities between Ethiopia and Eritrea, as well as the understanding reached among the different rebel factions in Somalia. These developments favor the restoration of a climate of national reconciliation, peace and stability. They encouraged the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States to proceed with actions already undertaken in these areas.

25. The Heads of State reaffirmed their solidarity with the people of East Timor in their efforts to win self-determination and independence. They appealed to the international community and to the United Nations in

particular to provide assistance in human, material and financial terms in order to guarantee the process of national reconstruction.

26. The Heads of State appealed to the international community and the United Nations in particular to strengthen measures that permit a transition to independence in a climate of peace by the territory of East Timor.

27. Regarding the situation in the Middle East, the Heads of State deeply regretted the renewal of conflict and the increased number of victims. They encouraged the parties to continue with initiatives conducive to the resumption of dialogue and the peace process in that region.

28. In proceeding with the analysis of the economic situation in Africa, the Heads of State expressed their concern over the critical economic situation of the continent as aggravated by the sharp fall in prices of raw materials, high external debt, a reduction in direct investments in African countries and the continued decrease in public development assistance.

29. The Heads of State welcomed the creation of the African Union and called for the engagement of member states of the OAU in adhering to and ratifying the new organization. On the other hand, they expressed their conviction that the African Economic Community, created under the auspices of the Abuja Treaty, constitutes an indispensable instrument in the framework of efforts aimed at the integrated development of the continent, in light of the challenges of globalization.

30. Regarding the sanitary situation prevailing in Africa, characterized by the worsening of epidemics such as malaria, cholera and tuberculosis, as well as the spread of the HIV/ADIS pandemic, the Heads of State expressed their full support for all initiatives aimed at mobilizing communities, governments, professional and business associations in the fight against the propagation and subsequent eradication of these diseases.

31. At the end of their work, the Heads of State congratulated the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe for the contribution made to the strengthening of harmonious cooperative relations among PALOP countries during its coordinating mandate. They also expressed their satisfaction regarding new prospects created for multifaceted cooperation among respective peoples.

32. The Summit adopted a statement, named the Luanda Declaration, which cites historical PALOP fundamentals, its position on principie international problems of the day, and prospects for future cooperation among the countries.

33. The Heads of State decided that the XII Summit should take place in the Republic of Mozambique in 2003.

34. The President of the Republic of Guinea-Bissua, His Excellency Koumba Yala Kobde Nhanca, congratulated the new interim president and, on behalf of Presidents Pedro Verona Rodrigues Pires of the Republic of Cape Verde, Joaquim Alberto Chissano of the Republic of Mozambique, and Miguel Anjos da Cunha Lisboa Trovoada of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, expressed his sincerest appreciation to the Angolan people, in the person of their President, Eduardo dos Santos, for the warm and brotherly reception and generous hospitality extended to them and members of their delegation.

35. His Excellency Joaquim Alberto Chissano, President of the Republic of Mozambique, on behalf of his colleagues, gave the closing address thanking the government and people of Angola for the excellent working conditions, which made possible a successful summit.

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Security Council

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Letter dated 16 April 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I wish to draw your attention to a grave act of aggression perpetrated along Israel's northern border.

Shortly after 2 p.m. (local time) this past Saturday, 14 April 2001, gunmen from the terrorist organization Hizbullah fired two Sagger anti-tank missiles at an IDF tank on patrol on the Israeli side of the Blue Line. One missile missed its target, but the other struck the front of the tank, fatally wounding an Israeli soldier, St.-Sgt. Elad Litvak.

This latest act of aggression comes amidst continuous attacks and provocations emanating from Lebanese territory since Israel's withdrawal in May 2000, a withdrawal confirmed by the Secretary-General (S/2000/590), endorsed by the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/21) and referred to in Security Council resolution 1310 (2000). Mobs regularly gather on the Lebanese side of the border to harass Israeli soldiers and civilians with rocks, Molotov cocktails and other explosives. Hizbullah has also carried out a number of more serious attacks which have resulted in the deaths of three Israeli soldiers and the abduction of three others.

This missile attack clearly violates Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), as well as 1310 (2000) and 1337 (2001), and established principles of international law as expressed, inter alia, in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as contained in General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970. That Declaration provides that sovereignty carries a responsibility not to allow terrorist acts to be organized and prepared on one's territory, or launched from it. Lebanon's backing of Hizbullah, allowing the organization to establish an elaborate terrorist infrastructure and to launch terrorist attacks against Israel from Lebanese soil, stands in direct conflict with resolution 2625 (XXV) and international norms.

Saturday's attack was confirmed, in a statement issued today by the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon, to be both an infringement of resolution 425 (1978) and a violation of the Blue Line. Israel has repeatedly drawn the attention of the international community to this ongoing series of violations in letters dated 16 February 2001 (A/55/792-S/2001/142), 6 February 2001 (A/55/767-S/2001/111), 26 November 2000 (S/2000/1121), 23 October 2000 (S/2000/1011), 19 October 2000 (S/2000/1002) and 7 October 2000 (S/2000/969).

01-33598 (E) 180401

The State of Israel holds the Governments of Lebanon and Syria directly responsible for this latest act of aggression. Despite the repeated urgings of Israel and other voices in the international community, the Government of Lebanon has consistently failed to fulfil its obligations under resolution 425 (1978) and subsequent Security Council resolutions with regard to the restoration of international peace and security and the return of its effective authority in the area.

The Syrian Government's support of Hizbullah, and its permitting of overland arms transfer from Iran to Hizbullah through Syrian territory, has directly enhanced the capability of the organization to launch deadly attacks against Israel. Syria also allows Hizbullah to maintain terrorist training facilities in the Syrian-occupied Bekaa Valley and supports and encourages the organization's terrorist campaign against Israel.

Israel calls upon the Governments of Syria and Lebanon to comply with accepted standards of international law, to uphold Security Council resolution 425 (1978) and subsequent relevant resolutions of the Security Council, to ensure the return of the effective authority and presence of the Government of Lebanon throughout the south, to proceed with a significant deployment of the Lebanese armed forces, and to work to restore international peace and security.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

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Letter dated 12 April 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to notify you of continued violations of the ceasefire resolution and the Tehran agreement concerning the area of separation between Iraq and Iran that were committed by the Iranian side between 1 January and 8 March 2001, as shown in the list annexed hereto.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Al-Douri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-33610 (E) 200401 200401

Annex to the letter dated 12 April 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Iranian violations of the ceasefire and the 1991 Tehran agreement, 1 January-8 March 2001

1. **1 January 2001**

Between 1800 hours and 0200 hours on 2 January and during the night of 2/3 January the Iranians fired shots from their intelligence post at Hashimiyah on the bank of the Karun river inside their own territory.

2. **3 January 2001**

At 1600 hours information was received that there was an Iranian boat moored to the south of the customs control point at 280048 east longitude and 250599 north latitude (map of Faw). The boat was seized, and there were found to be five Iranian nationals on board and 95 head of sheep. Those concerned confessed that it had been their intention to smuggle the sheep from Abadan to Kuwait.

3. **8 January 2001**

An Iranian excavator worked on improving the dirt road running opposite the Iranian outposts at coordinates 5492. At 1300 hours on 9 January the Iranians built two free-standing huts at coordinates 545923, opposite Iraq's Tahrir outpost.

4. **12 January 2001**

At 0900 hours an Iranian boat opened fire on the Iraqi launch *Sindibad* in the old headland area of Faw, causing serious damage.

5. **12 January 2001**

At 0900 hours an Iranian boat opened fire on the Iraqi launch *Sindibad* in the old headland area of Faw, causing serious damage but no casualties.

6. **13 January 2001**

At 1330 hours the Iraqi businessman Hasan Ni`mah went out in a boat owned by a certain Sami Isma`il with two divers in order to retrieve the anchor belonging to pontoon No. 314/Basrah, which had earlier been lost in the Shatt al-Arab near the Ma`amir jetty in the Faw sector. At 1500 hours, when the group had reached the area in question and as the divers were donning their diving suits, the Iranians opened fire on them. The aforesaid businessman was shot and killed, and the survivors withdrew to the Iraqi side. The murdered businessman remained on board the boat.

7. **14 January 2001**

At 0830 hours an Iranian engineering unit began work on strengthening the barrage at coordinates 5640.

8. 14 January 2001

At 0830 hours an Iranian engineering unit was seen at coordinates 5655.

9. 18 January 2001

At 1000 hours an Iranian engineering unit was seen working at coordinates 5655, and the work continued until 19 January.

10. 18 January 2001

At 0730 hours Iraqi launch No. 50407 was fishing offshore when it was seized together with its crew and taken into Iranian territory.

11. 18 January 2001

At 0900 hours an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer, two pick-up trucks and nine Iranian soldiers was seen at coordinates 5658. Work stopped at 1600 hours.

12. 19 January 2001

At 1200 hours the Iranians placed one soldier in each of the old metal observation posts between the Muhammarah area at coordinates 282688 and the Abadan area at coordinates 365592. At 1800 hours each of the posts was reinforced with one more soldier. At 0700 hours one soldier was withdrawn from each post, leaving one behind. The soldiers were delivered to the posts in a red boat with a 55-horse-power motor.

13. 20-23 January 2001

The Iranian engineering unit at coordinates 5658 continued its work and built a berm some two kilometres long from coordinates 562584 along the embankment towards the Iranian rear.

14. 20-23 January 2001

The Iranian engineering unit continued its work at coordinates 562554.

15. 21 January 2001

(a) At 1300 hours a group of persons carrying tarpaulins began work at coordinates 5150 in the Fakkah area.

(b) The Iranian side continued to keep the Shatt al-Arab forward observation posts manned night and day, with two men in each one.

(c) The Iranians stepped up their daily patrols on the eastern side of the Shatt al-Arab, especially during daylight hours.

(d) The Iranians opened fire intermittently and indiscriminately in various areas of the Shatt al-Arab sector.

16. 21 January 2001

At 1130 hours the Iranians established new observation posts in the Khusrawi area, as follows: two at coordinates 4603; and three at coordinates 4307.

17. 21 January 2001

At 0800 hours an Iranian engineering unit consisting of two road rollers began working at coordinates 5398 on the dirt road from the Tankab outpost to the Tabah Haras outpost and the Khan Layl outpost off the border road running inside Iranian territory.

18. 22 January 2001

At 1700 hours the Iranians committed a violation against the Iraqi tanker *Al-Khalidah* from the Iranian inspection point in the Shatt al-Arab at 29557 north latitude and 48374 east longitude. They halted the tanker under threat and by force of arms and forced it to drop anchor. The tanker had been leaving the Abu Fulus terminal for the Khawr al-Zubayr terminal.

19. 23 January 2001

The Iranian engineering unit continued work beyond the Iranian burial ground at coordinates 150790. Seven persons were at work.

20. 28 January-3 February 2001

An Iranian engineering unit began work in the Khurnubiyah area at coordinates 1575 and 9773. There were four persons working with three dumpers and two graders.

21. 24 January 2001

Three Iranian helicopters flew in and landed in the area opposite Wadi Jankul at coordinates 3543. They then returned to the Iranian rear.

22. 24 January 2001

Between 1100 and 2110 hours the Iranians at coordinates 4307 fired 10 120-mm mortar rounds at Iraqi units.

23. 25 January 2001

At 0915 hours an Iranian helicopter was seen circling inside Iranian territory at coordinates 4835. At 1022 hours it returned to the Iranian rear.

24. 25 January 2001

At 1040 hours an Iranian helicopter was seen opposite Wadi Miran at coordinates 81112. It then flew towards the mountain chain inside Iranian territory.

25. 29 January 2001

At 1530 hours an Iranian military helicopter was seen inside Iranian airspace at an altitude of 2,000 metres manoeuvring from Abadan at coordinates 371592 to coordinates 431529 (1:100,000 map of Saybah). At 1555 hours it left in the direction of the Iranian rear.

26. 29 January 2001

At 0700 hours the Iranians opened a military post manned by two soldiers armed with GC and PKT weapons opposite the Fada'iyah area at coordinates 519402 (1:100,000 map of Saybah).

27. 29 January 2001

At 0900 hours an Iranian engineering unit consisting of three persons in military attire was seen opposite the Wasiliyah area at coordinates 424540 (1:100,000 map of Saybah) engaged in opening a dirt track towards the Shatit river with an excavator.

28. 29 January 2001

At 1505 hours an Iranian military helicopter was seen manoeuvring from the Karun river at coordinates 285694 to coordinates 230723 (1:100,000 map of Saybah). At 1530 hours it returned towards the Iranian rear flying at an altitude of 500 metres.

29. 30 January 2001

At 2230 hours a Comorian ship with a Sri Lankan crew and an Iraqi master, namely Kazim Hayyawi Jijan, was passing some 15 nautical miles off the Iranian coast when it was subjected to an act of piracy by a grey-coloured Iranian boat with a group of persons on board of whom three were armed civilians who turned out to be members of the Iranian border force. One of them boarded the ship and asserted that it had crossed the recognized maritime boundary extending to 20 nautical miles offshore. They ordered the ship's crew to proceed to the port of Bushehr. Following negotiations, they demanded 200 United States dollars and 60 United Arab Emirates dirhams. After their departure, the master and crew of the ship found that some foodstuffs and the watches of some of the seamen were missing.

30. 31 January 2001

At 1200 hours a khaki-coloured helicopter was seen at coordinates 7420 at an altitude of 750 to 1,000 metres over the Iraq-Iran boundary. At 1430 hours it returned to the Iranian rear.

31. 31 January 2001

At 1130 hours seven military Land Cruiser vehicles came from inside Iranian territory and halted at the Khusrawi post at coordinates 4304. Twenty persons, both civilians and soldiers and one of them of senior rank, alighted from the vehicles and carried out observations of the Mundhiriyah sector. At 2000 hours they left in the direction of the Iranian rear.

32. 2 February 2001

At 1100 hours a group of Iranian soldiers proceeded to dig positions to the left of Iran's Maysan Tanak outpost at coordinates 5641 (1:100,000 map of Mandali). There are 10 of them, and the work is still under way.

33. 3 February 2001

At 1600 hours a military Santana vehicle carrying a 106-mm gun came from the Iranian rear towards the Iranian post at coordinates 1675 (Khurnubiyah). It left the gun at the post and returned to the Iranian rear.

34. 3 February 2001

At 1100 hours an Iranian intelligence launch was seen coming from the Karun river with some 20 persons, men and women in civilian attire, on board. It was escorted by a blue Iranian patrol boat with a 48-horse-power motor. At 1315 hours the launch moored in Abadan harbour.

35. 3 February 2001

At 1200 hours four soldiers dug a personnel position near the burial ground and 1,000 metres to the left of the Khusrawi complex near the boundary at coordinates 4306 (1:100,000 map of Khanaqin).

36. 5 February 2001

At 1700 hours an Iranian military Land Cruiser vehicle carrying one officer and four other ranks arrived at a point opposite the Arafat outpost at coordinates 9964 (1:100,000 map of Zurbatiyah).

37. 5 February 2001

At 1200 hours an Iranian engineering unit was observed surveying a project and erecting electricity poles along the road on Hajj Salbukh Island at coordinates 335580, two kilometres from the eastern shore of the Shatt al-Arab (1:100,000 map of Saybah). Work continued night and day.

38. 5 February 2001

At 0800 hours an Iranian engineering unit was seen spreading ballast along the road running parallel to the Khayyin river on the Iranian side at coordinates 9773. The plant used included a grader, two road rollers and three dumpers, and there was a small saloon car with five persons.

39. 5 February 2001

On 14 February 2001 the launch *Al-Bayan* (No. 5439/Basrah), with its master Imad Sabah Hanzal and 11 seamen on board, had gone out to fish when its motor broke down near the "Frigate" area inside Iraqi territorial waters. Two Iranian boats manned by persons in military attire armed with light and medium weapons intercepted and searched the launch. All official documents belonging to the seamen were taken, and the boat was escorted to Iran's Khawr Musa. All of the fish, a television set and video cassette recorder, a compass and a water gauge were

confiscated. Depositions were taken from the seamen and they were held until 19 February.

40. 6 February 2001

At 1200 hours the Iranians brought in construction materials in order to rebuild the Iranian outpost at coordinates 8705 (1:100,000 map of Badrah), but building work has yet to begin.

41. 6 February 2001

A group of Iranian military personnel dug positions in the Abadan area along the berm running parallel to the eastern shore of the Shatt al-Arab at coordinates 424540 (1:100,000 map of Saybah).

42. 6 February 2001

At 1400 hours a khaki-coloured helicopter was seen flying in various directions seven kilometres inside Iranian territory opposite the Za`faran area.

43. 7 February 2001

At 0930 hours some of the Iranian posts opposite Ra's al-Bayshah at coordinates 6515 (1:100,000 map of Mina' al-Bakr) opened fire indiscriminately at areas inside Iranian territory. At 0945 hours the shooting stopped.

44. 7 February 2001

Hasan Jasim Salih, master of tender No. 22/Basrah, and his six-man crew, all of whom had been held by the Iranian authorities since 5 September 2000, returned to Iraq. They claimed that violations had been committed against them by the Iranian authorities. They were released on 6 February, but the tender itself is still being held in the Bandar Khomeini area after its cargo was unloaded by the regime's authorities. They stated that they had seen the Iraqi tugboats that are being held, *Jalajil* and *Rishan*, as well as four Iraqi pontoons.

45. 8 February 2001

At 0900 hours a group of Iranian vehicles (some buses and a small saloon car) were seen bringing a group of people to visit the Iranian memorial opposite Faw city at coordinates 370216. During the visit, speeches were made and there were readings from the Koran over loudspeaker. At 1400 hours they withdrew towards the Iranian rear.

46. 9 February 2001

At 0830 hours the Iranians brought down 10 motor-less boats from Abadan port to the eastern bank of the Shatt al-Arab. At 1400 hours on 15 February, 48-horse-power Yamaha motors were mounted in two of the boats, which were then used for a patrol.

47. 9 February 2001

At 2055 hours an Iranian helicopter came from the Iranian rear flying inside Iranian airspace. It came within a distance of three kilometres of the boundary embankment at coordinates 6053 (1:100,000 map of Baydah). It then returned in the direction from which it had come.

48. 9 February 2001

At 1230 hours some 8 to 10 Iranians in military attire set an ambush inside our national territory in the area between Zabinah Shushari and the Sa'd outpost. They opened fire on the men assigned to deliver food, and PFC Abd al-Husayn Jasim Sultan was killed and another soldier was shot in the right thigh. Their weapons (Kalashnikov assault rifles) were seized.

49. 10 February 2001

At 1945 hours the Iranians fired eight 107-mm artillery shells that impacted to the east of Mu'alla village in Qazaniyah district, 8 to 10 kilometres inside our national territory.

50. 12 February 2001

At 2000 hours the Iranians bombarded our units at coordinates 2976 and 3077 with four 120-mm mortar rounds.

51. 13 February 2001

At 1920 hours the Iranians bombarded our units at coordinates 2886 with five 81-mm mortar rounds.

52. 15 February 2001

At 0900 hours an Iranian engineering unit was observed at the site of the memorial opposite Faw city at coordinates 370216 (1:100,000 map of Faw) levelling the embankment around the monument. The unit consists of two excavators and a grader.

53. 15 February 2001

At 0900 hours the Iranians manned the forward observation posts on Hajj Salbukh Island along the Shatt al-Arab at coordinates 305610, placing two soldiers in each post to be reinforced by a third at night. The soldiers were delivered to the posts by an Iranian patrol boat with a 200-horse-power Yamaha motor.

54. 5-17 February 2001

At 0730 hours the Iranian engineering unit resumed work beyond the Iranian burial ground at coordinates 1579 (Khurnubiyah). Nine persons were at work, and there was a small saloon car there.

55. 17 February 2001

At 1930 hours the Iranians fired two 120-mm mortar rounds at our units at coordinates 2878.

56. 20 February 2001

At 2100 hours the Iranians fired several light-weapons rounds into the wadis at coordinates 8714 (1:100,000 map of Mandali) in the direction of our national territory.

57. 22 February 2001

At 1130 hours an Iranian engineering unit was seen salvaging a submerged metal pontoon near the eastern bank of the Shatt al-Arab opposite the Mutawwa`ah area at coordinates 3065 (1:100,000 map of Saybah).

58. 22 February 2001

At 1000 hours a group of Iranians was observed building border outposts on the eastern bank of the Shatt al-Arab on Hajj Salbukh Island at coordinates 308624 (1:100,000 map of Saybah). Work is still under way.

59. 22-26 February 2001

The Iranians were working beyond the Iranian burial ground at coordinates 150790. There were 8 to 10 persons with a dump truck and a grader.

60. 24 February 2001

At 1200 hours the Iranians abducted PFC Mahmud Shakir Husayn al-Ju`aybawi in Wadi Barrad at coordinates 8705 as he was returning to his unit along the border road.

61. 8 March 2001

At 0100 hours a civilian, Yasin Tahir Ujayl was asleep in his wooden boat ready to go fishing in the Shatt al-Arab with Abd al-Rahim Radi and Jawad Kazim Muhammad when he was hit in the neck by one of the rounds constantly being fired at the Iraqi side by the Iranian regime.

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Identical letters dated 15 April 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 15 April 2001 from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq. The Minister calls attention to the ongoing wanton aggression against Iraq by United States and British aircraft in the unlawful no-flight zones and to the fact that in the period from 27 March to 6 April 2001 they carried out 299 sorties, 97 of them from Saudi Arabia, 110 from Kuwait and 92 from Turkey.

The Minister reaffirms the Government of Iraq's condemnation of these acts of aggression against Iraqi territory, and he states that international responsibility for them must be borne by the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the countries that provide the logistic support for this aggression, namely Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey. He urges you to perform the duties assigned to you under the Charter by halting this unwarranted aggression and ensuring that it does not recur.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Al-Douri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-33839 (E) 190401 190401

Annex to the identical letters dated 15 April 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

I should like to inform you that United States and British warplanes based in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have continued to violate the airspace of the Republic of Iraq. They carried out 299 sorties in the period from 27 March to 6 April 2001, 97 of them from Saudi Arabia, 110 from Kuwait and 92 from Turkey.

1. In the northern region 92 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 1100 hours on 27 March 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 missions, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Irbil, Tall Afar, Aqrah, Zakho, Amadiyah and Ayn Zalah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1400 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1100 hours on 28 March 2001, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 missions, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Baibo, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Mosul, Rawanduz, Irbil and Sinjar areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1430 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 1000 hours on 1 April 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 20 missions, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Aqrah, Mosul, Irbil, Tall Afar, Ayn Zalah and Sinjar areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1300 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 0955 hours on 2 April 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 20 missions, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Aqrah, Dohuk, Amadiyah, Ayn Zalah, Sinjar, Mosul and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1315 hours, drove them off.

(e) At 1130 hours on 6 April 2001, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 20 missions, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Baibo, Dohuk, Ayn Zalah, Aqrah, Sinjar, Tall Afar and Mosul areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1405 hours, drove them off.

In the southern region 207 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 1300 hours on 27 March 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 22 missions, 14 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and eight from the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Basrah, Samawah, Najaf, Salman, Artawi, Rifa`i, Jalibah and Qal`at Sukkar areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1500 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 0910 hours on 29 March 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 47 missions, 22 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 25 from the demilitarized zone with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Jalibah, Basrah, Nasiriyah, Amarah, Ukhaydir, Afak, Kut, Samawah, Diwaniyah, Qal`at Sukkar, Qal`at Salih, Busayyah, Lasaf, Shatrah and Rifa`i areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1230 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 0900 hours on 30 March 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 21 missions, 14 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and seven from Kuwaiti territory by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Amarah, Salman, Qurnah, Basrah, Jalibah, Artawi, Rifa`i and Lasaf areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1104 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 1310 hours on 1 April 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 21 missions, 10 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 11 from the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Ashbajah, Samawah, Busayyah, Shinafiyah, Shatrah, Artawi, Qal`at Sukkar, Basrah, Qurnah, Lasaf and Salman areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1430 hours, drove them off.

(e) At 1445 hours on 2 April 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 25 missions, 14 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 11 from the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Lasaf, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Basrah, Artawi, Shatrah, Shinafiyah, Qal`at Sukkar, Salman and Ashbajah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1605 hours, drove them off.

(f) At 1530 hours on 3 April 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 18 missions, 11 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and seven from the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Basrah, Amarah, Diwaniyah, Artawi, Rifa'i, Jalibah and Lasaf areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1645 hours, drove them off.

(g) At 1320 hours on 4 April 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 25 missions, two of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 23 from the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Umm Qasr, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Diwaniyah, Busayyah, Lasaf, Qal'at Sukkar, Shinafiyah, Jalibah and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1445 hours, drove them off.

(h) At 0950 hours on 6 April 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 28 missions, 10 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 18 from the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Basrah, Shinafiyah, Taqtaqanah, Mashkhab, Amarah, Lasaf, Shatrah, Rifa'i, Hayy and Nukhayb areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1340 hours, drove them off.

This aggression illustrates the bellicose attitude being maintained by the United States of America and the United Kingdom towards Iraq. Since 1992, it has become a fixed policy aimed at undermining the country's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and at the systematic and concerted destruction of Iraqi lives, infrastructure and civilian installations. It is a policy that has been affirmed in successive statements made by United States and British officials.

The Government of Iraq categorically rejects the two so-called no-flight zones, which were imposed by unilateral decision of the United States and the United Kingdom and lack any legal basis. Iraq rejects all the consequences of this illegal decision and, in particular, the flimsy excuses and pretexts used by these States in an attempt to justify their military aggression against our country.

The logistic support provided by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey to the Americans and the British has made these countries key partners in the aggression being committed against Iraq, so that they bear full international responsibility under international law. This includes liability for full compensation for the loss and damage, in both human and material terms, that is caused by these illegal practices.

The Government of Iraq further renews its call to the countries participating in this aggression to desist forthwith from internationally prohibited acts that violate Iraq's sovereignty, place its security and integrity in grave danger and pose a direct and serious threat to international peace and security.

As it condemns these acts of aggression against Iraqi targets and installations, the Government of Iraq urges you to perform the duties assigned to you under the Charter as they relate to the maintenance of international peace and security by intervening with the Governments of the countries in question with a view to inducing them to halt, end and desist from any resumption of their constant and unwarranted aggression against an independent, sovereign State.

(*Signed*) Tariq **Aziz**
Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs